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SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. Today in Czechoslovakia, broadcasts from abroad are listened to far more than are Czech broadcasts. Only the news reports and musical programs broadcast by the Czech stations are followed, not only by anti-Communists but also by Communists including party functionaries. Propaganda broadcasts are rarely listened to, and when they are, their influence is negative; they are also targets for jokes and anecdotes.
2. On the other hand, broadcasts from abroad are listened to intensively at home. This intensity increases in proportion to the political or military successes of the western powers, and it decreases in times of inactivity. Many discussions result from these foreign broadcasts. Before starting work in the morning at factories, workers gather in small groups to inform each other of the contents of foreign broadcasts which they heard the previous evening.
3. People consider to be most reliable the news releases of the French and the British and as slightly sensational the information transmitted by the Voice of America.
  - a. The Paris broadcasts in the Czech language, which contain very elaborate news, are also popular for their cultural programs. These are intended to familiarize the Czech listener with life in France and with the evolution of thinking in the West in general. The former satirical programs were very popular, especially among the workers.
  - b. The British broadcast, "London calling", is considered a little reserved but very reliable and precise as far as news is concerned. Nevertheless the workers want more programs. Kosina's speeches, although very popular, are not sufficient. It should be remembered that the other classes of the population are already decisively against Communism because of their social standing and that it is therefore not as important to direct propaganda to them as to the workers. Sir Lockhart's talks are always awaited with considerable eagerness, and they strongly influence the Saturday mood of the listeners and of the entire Czech population. If his speech contains even the slightest mention that the liberation is near, a joyful mood is present in all, even the simplest persons, but words like "Your ordeal will be long lasting" kill all hope.

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- c. The Voice of America is believed by its listeners to have a tendency to report in a semi-sensational manner. However, in spite of the fact that some of its reports are not correct, this broadcasting station is very popular. Its optimistic reports are especially welcome to those whose situation at home is so unbearable that they crave information which would strengthen their belief that the defeat of the Communists will take place very shortly. For a long time the Voice of America has omitted from its programs speeches by outstanding Czech politicians in exile, and it is not clear to the Czech people whether their leading Czech enigmas are allowed to speak on the radio. It would very much serve the cause if foreign broadcasts emphasized continually the deep-rooted difference between American freedom and Czech slavery, especially where the right of free speech is concerned. For example, thus far no mention has been made of the possibility and effectiveness of strikes as a weapon of the workers, its employment in free countries, and the risk and impossible realization in Czechoslovakia. Such a broadcast would certainly encourage the worker who has been undermined by so many years of fear and would also increase his resistance.
- d. Radio Free Europe was welcomed with enthusiasm, one reason being that the names of its sponsors such as that of Eisenhower were considered a symbol for the future and a favorable development for Czechoslovakia. For weeks after the broadcast, people talked of the first speeches of Dr. Zenkl and Dr. Lettrich, and this is a very remarkable symptom at a time when news of great events quickly fade under the pressure of daily trials. One thing is certain. The people at home would like to hear more speeches from the representatives of the resistance abroad, especially from those persons who are known and whose opinions are naturally accepted with greater confidence than those from lesser known persons. It is also necessary that representatives of the Council of Free Czechoslovakia, i.e., members of all political parties represented by that body, speak on Radio Free Europe. This would be accepted by the people as proof of unity among the political exiles. Finally, it is necessary to state that Radio Free Europe programs are of value because they engender fear among the lower functionaries of the Communist Party and among members of the SNB and TB. Because of this fear the Communist Party is finding it increasingly difficult to procure functionaries even for the most unimportant party posts. There have even been cases of the Communists being unable to compel their party officials to enforce the policy of the Communist Party in the villages. In general, it can be said that the qualities of Radio Free Europe are very good.
4. Of other foreign broadcasts, perhaps those from Beromünster\*, which are transmitted in German, are listened to. Other stations, even Czech ones, rarely broadcast into space.
5. The regular Czech broadcasts from abroad consume a lot of time, and the evening hours can scarcely allow for additional programs. The alternative would be to initiate afternoon broadcasts, between 3 and 4 p.m., since most people in Czechoslovakia work from 6 a.m. to 2 p.m.
6. [redacted] jamming attempts [redacted] in the Pilsen region. This occurs only occasionally and is of no great importance.
7. It is not known thus far whether private listening to foreign broadcasts results in punishment. However, one must assume that such listening is recorded in police files.

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